

THE CHEYENNE TRANSPORTER.

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Mrs. Lydia Graham, of Port Byron, N. Y., was buried there last week. She was 104 years and 6 months old, having been born in March, 1776.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, recently spent \$3,000 in the construction of a cave for the cultivation of mushrooms. He has employed a professional mushroomist to take charge of it.

NEW ZEALAND, whose first railroad was built twelve years ago, has now over 1,100 miles in successful operation. All the roads are three feet six inch gauge. They are all owned and operated by the governments and under the control of a minister of public works, with a commissioner of railway, for each island, who has a general and traffic manager under him.

Dr. Norman Kerr, in a paper read before the British Medical Association, estimated the mortality from excessive use of alcoholic liquors to be 120,000 deaths per year, one-third being due to direct effects upon the topers themselves, and two-thirds of the deaths due to starvation, disease, accidents or violence occurring to other persons by the intemperance of the topers.

The upper portion of Plymouth rock, which has lain for forty-six years in front of Pilgrim hall, at Plymouth, Mass., and been separated from the original piece for 106 years, has been reunited with the main part of the rock. The removal took place quietly, with no public demonstration, and the separated piece now lies under the canopy in its original position.

Women and children are employed in tolerably large numbers in the English mines. Out of 18,795 persons engaged above ground about the metalliferous mines, 2,193 are women and girls, and in addition there are 317 males of the tender ages of between 8 and 13. Of girls 36 are employed between 8 and 13 years old, 32 of whom are in the Cornwall and Devon district. Of girls between 13 and 18 years there are employed 792, Cornwall and Devon employing 645 and the North Wales district 106, the only other largely employing district being that of Ireland, where 27 are at work. Of girls above 18 years old, there are 1,365 employed.

The discovery of a pre-historic villa in Mexico is the latest sensation reported in that country. Messrs. Lorillard and Charney have been making some excavations near Tula, and have uncovered a house containing twenty-five rooms, fifteen stairways and twelve corridors. Attached to it are two cisterns, with clay pipes, which were used to convey water to different apartments. Some of the household utensils are of coarse clay, a few of porcelain and one of glass! Tollan, the capital of the Toltec empire, covered not only the site of the present town of Tula but the spot where Mr. Charney discovered the villa, and now he is unearthing near the former building a large palace. Perhaps during these excavations he may find historical data that may clear up all mystery with regard to the origin of the first inhabitants of the Western continent.

Bees and Flowers.

Mr. Thos. Meehan, in a note in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, says: I find that the behavior of bees is governed by circumstances. When flowers are abundant they visit those only which they prefer; at other times they examine anything which comes in their way. At the time I am writing, May 18th, there is a dearth of garden flowers. Those of the early spring are gone, and the later ones are not well formed. But Columbine in many species are in bloom. The bumble bee bores the ends of the nectaries and sucks the honey stored there; and the honey bee follows and sucks from the same hole what may be left, or what may be afterward generated from the honey gland. I have often watched closely to learn whether the honey bee bored for honey. Its quick motions are unfavorable to correct observation. I thought once I had caught it boring lilac flowers, but I afterward counted all the flowers that had been bored by the bumble bee, and then watched the work of the honey bee on the cluster, and there were no more bored afterward than before. The Columbine (Aquilagine) with curved nectaries, such as A. vulgaris and A. olympica, are very favorable for observation, as the slit is made on the upper side of the curve, and the honey bee can be easily seen after the crumbs that have been left on the strong one's table. I have no doubt, however, that it would bore for itself if it had the power, and perhaps it sometimes does. The bumble bee and the honey bee are evidently not the insects for which the Columbine had this beautifully contrived nectar cup provided to induce cross fertilization; and what particular insect was designed to be the favored one, so that it, and no other, could turn its tongue around these twisted spurs to get at the honey in the end, I think no student has yet discovered.

Gen. Hancock on the Tariff Question.

The following letter is in reply to one addressed to Gen. Hancock by Hon. Theo. P. Randolph, of New Jersey, asking for a more definite expression of his views on the subject of tariff:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 12.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR—I have received your letter of the 10th inst. In my letter of acceptance I express my full sympathy with our American industries. I thought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our Jersey friends regarding my tariff views. I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of a policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from the competitions of the underpaid labor of Europe. If we intend to remain honest and pay the public debt, as good people of all parties do, and if we mean to administer the functions of government, then we must raise revenue in some way or other. With a united and harmonious country we shall certainly in time pay off the public debt, but the necessity of raising money for the administration of the government will continue as long as human nature lasts, and all parties agree that the best way for us to raise revenue is largely by the tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about free trade is folly. But the tariff in question will probably be treated with justice to all your interests and people by some such bill as Eaton's. I believe that a commission of intelligent men representing both the government and American industries, will suggest tariff measures that will relieve us of any crudities and inconsistencies of our present laws, and confirm to us a system which will be judicious, just, harmonious and incidentally protective, as well as stable in its effects.

I am very truly yours,
[Signed] W. S. HANCOCK.

Boston Police Memoranda.

Geo. E. Savory, Esq., Asst. Police Clerk, refers to a case of agonizing sciatic suffering of frequent occurrence, and which was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in less than half an hour.—(Weekly Globe, Boston.)

The Mexican Railway Concession.

A Denver dispatch of the 15th, says: An official copy of the railway concession recently granted by the Mexican government authorized to be formed by Palmer and Sullivan, has been received, and the Mexican National Construction company has been organized here under the laws of Colorado to work the concession. The contract is for the construction in eight years of three hundred miles of narrow gauge railroad with a telegraph line from the city of Mexico to the frontier of the United States and to the Pacific ocean in consideration of a money subsidy averaging \$10,900 per mile. The total subsidy payable in railroad construction certificates, issued on the completion of the first ninety-two miles, and thereafter, as each twelve miles are built, amounts to upwards of fourteen millions absolute bonus. Payment is assured by a provision applicable to all custom houses, maritime and frontier, that no payments be in coin or otherwise than in these railroad construction certificates. Four dollars in every hundred of duties are due under penalty of second payments. The obligation of the government is ninety-nine years, nor to grant any subsidy to parallel lines within sixty-five miles on either side and permits the company to accept additional subsidies from state governments, and exempts for five years, after the road is completed, from national, state or municipal duties or taxes, all material for construction, operation and maintenance excepting on stamp duties.

Simple Language in Sermons.

Chambers' Journal.

In addressing the multitude, simplicity of language is highly desirable, there being the danger of the unlearned attaching very different (and sometimes very awkward) meanings to the grand and uncommon words which even careful clergymen may be betrayed into using in the pulpit. One of those, when in his study and in the act of composing a sermon, made use of the term "ostentatious man." Throwing down his pen, he wished to satisfy himself, ere he proceeded, as to whether a great portion or his congregation might comprehend the meaning of said term, and adopted the following method of proof. Ringing the bell, his footman appeared, and was thus addressed by his master: "What do you conceive to be implied by an ostentatious man?" "An ostentatious man, sir?" said Thomas. "Why, sir, I should say a perfect gentleman." "Very good," said the vicar, "send Ellis [his coachman] here." "Ellis," asked the vicar, "what do you imagine an ostentatious man to be?" "An ostentatious man, sir?" replied Ellis, "Why, I should say an ostentatious man meant what we call—saving your presence—a—jolly good fellow." It need scarcely be told that the vicar substituted a less "ostentatious" word.

To Encourage Agriculture.

Detroit Free Press.

The Lime-Kiln club committee on agriculture reported that all space wanted by the club at the coming state fair could be secured, and recommended that members bestir themselves on the matter of entries. After considerable discussion it was resolved to offer premiums as follows in the name of the club:

1. For the largest watermelon grown in a cornfield eighty rods from a house, a prize of a wheelbarrow with red handles. Exhibitors must make affidavit that they did not set a watch on the melon-patch. In case no colored man lived within two miles of the cornfield, the exhibit will not count.
2. For the biggest possum grown in the state, a prize of fifty cents in cash.
3. For the best lot of ten dogs owned by any one colored family in the state, a prize of a grindstone making forty-four revolutions per minute.
4. For a dozen fowls which have roosted each night for six months in a hen coop not guarded by a bear-trap, alarm-bell, spring-gun, or other device to prevent a full and fair investigation of their manner of roosting, a prize of

a photograph of an ice-house containing fifty tons of ice.

Later on several other premiums will probably be offered, and the club intends to offer a prize for the best specimen of frescoing on a board fence with a whitewash brush, competition open to the world.

The Great Storm.

Chicago Times Oct. 17.

Beginning at 3 a. m. on yesterday, the wind blew here all day at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The brick casing on one side of the Illinois Central elevator A was blown out. Two freight cars of the Illinois Central road were blown from the pier into the lake. One side of Munger, Wheeler & Co.'s elevator, at the foot of Fourteenth street, was blown out, and the wind tore off the iron roof of the elevator that firm is building at the junction of the north and south branches of the river. A large quantity of lumber was blown out of the yards, and in the coal yards men found it impossible to work. The wind blew the water out of the river, lowering the level three feet, one result of which was the grounding of a propeller and a barge in the Madison street draw. The north and south ends of the unfinished stock-house of the steel-works in South Chicago were blown down, allowing the roof to fall. The fall of the north end injured several men, two of whom will die. Only one sailing vessel entered this port on yesterday. Her captain reported seeing the spars of a sunken schooner off the marine hospital. At Milwaukee the wind blew harder than here. Several vessels off that port dragged their anchors badly, and were in much danger. Off Two Rivers point a fish-boat capsized, and two men were drowned. The schooner Reciprocity waterlogged off the same point, but the crew reached the shore safely. West of Charles City, Iowa, two feet of snow and a railroad blockade were reported.

Ohio at Work.

Our state having secured the highest honor of the late convention—the nomination for President—we must begin the work of electing the native to the Presidency. Let them prove too much for those engaged in it, the following from Mr. T. Triem, our popular druggist will afford a suggestion of relief: I take pleasure in adding to the numerous testimonials regarding the efficacy of Hamburg Drops. I sell largely of the remedy; it gives better satisfaction than any other medicine. So many remarkable cures by its use have come to my notice, that I deem it a duty to testify in its behalf.—*Marietta Register.*

A Cut in Passenger Rates.

Chicago Times Oct. 12.

War has been declared between the Wabash and the Chicago and Alton railways. The former commenced running trains on its Chicago and St. Louis route, yesterday, and, for the alleged purpose of compensating the traveling public for the inconvenient location of its depot, cut rates one dollar to nearly all points west, and announced its purpose to keep one dollar under rates of all other roads. The Alton met the cut at once, and if the Wabash goes still further down it will be followed into the ditch. Fall tourists will observe that the prospect is a cheerful one—for them.

"Don't know half their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B. Rochester, N. Y. See another column.—*American Rural Home.*

Mistakes Should Be Corrected;

Particularly the practice of taking medicine into the system by way of the stomach for diseases of the Kidneys. It is an old treatment, well tried, and proven inefficient. The true method is absorption, as proven by the great success of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD.